

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, July 29, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
OF TENNESSEE.  
Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
JOHN GREGORY SMITH,  
OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
PAUL DILLINGHAM,  
OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,  
JOHN B. PAGE,  
OF RUTLAND.

## FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK E. WOOD-  
BRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of  
Stratford.

Third District—PORTER BAXTER, of Der-  
by Line.

State Election, September 6th, 1864.

In another column we present to our readers a carefully prepared notice of the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, late United States Senator from Maine, who has resigned his seat in the Senate to succeed the Hon. Salmon P. Chase as Treasurer of the United States. The vacancy in the Senate thus caused by Mr. Fessenden's resignation will, probably, be temporarily filled by executive appointment.

Mr. Fessenden's character as politician, scholar and gentleman, rendered his position as leader in the Senate, as easy and undisputed. In view of the fact that occasional indecency and drunkenness disgraces some of our highest legislative body and, in view of the fact that the grave decorum and calm practical sense of duty which custom associates with the very name of a Senate has recently been ignored, it is not strange that the country will look with some interest to see how Maine fills the place which Mr. Fessenden has left vacant. To borrow the language of another, "It has been the distinction of Maine to give the national council one of their leading minds, a statesman whom the remarkable unanimity of all parties has designated as the proper man for the most difficult place in the whole circle of our affairs to-day. The country at large has an interest in the manner in which she now discharges the public duty which rests upon her, of filling his place with some man of real strength, capacity, and character. There are not wanting among her sons men of the first class, amply qualified by experience, breadth of view and intellectual power, to fill worthily the place which is vacant and give the Senate a model, if not a guide, in the way of its duty. There are men like Governor Kent, or Chief Justice Appleton, or General Shepley, and others, whose qualifications for legislative position, and whose thorough comprehension of the national emergency and its obligations is unquestioned. Other states cannot be uninterested spectators of the success with which Maine meets this solemn responsibility of selection. She owes it to them and to the nation, as well as to herself, not to let the place in her gift now go by default as the prize for political intrigue, but to bestow it where it will most effectually serve the national interests, by raising the character of our national legislation."

Joseph R. Benjamin, Esq., formerly of St. Albans and now of No. 1 Barclay Street, New York City, has recently invented a torpedo searcher and destroyer, which has been examined by the Scientific Board at Washington and favorably reported upon by Rear-Admiral Davis. Mr. Benjamin proposes to present the invention to the United States Government for use during the present rebellion. It is regarded by the Secretary of the Navy, and other distinguished officers as promising to be one of the most valuable inventions of the times; and an appropriation to test its merits was passed by Congress at its recent session.

The July number of the *North American Review* has been received from Crosby & Nichols, publishers. It contains 320 pages of reading matter. The articles are, A Physical Theory of the Universe; The Property Rights of Married Women; The Philosophy of Space and Time; The Constitution and its Defects; The Navy of the United States; Our Soldiers; A National Currency; The Rebellion, its Causes and Consequences; Critical Notices.

In this number the *North American* maintains its established reputation for independent criticism and for well-considered opinions in politics and literature. Able writers contribute to this Review and all subjects are handled with ability. See advertisement in another column.

**RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.—**Gen. Washburn's order sets forth in clear terms the system adopted for recruiting in rebel States under the late act of Congress. Under the provisions of the order the State is divided into twelve districts, for each of which an agent is appointed, who, making his headquarters in some rebel State, shall enlist men to apply on the quota of our State. Each town may deposit with the State Treasurer a sum of money sufficient to obtain men to the number of 40 per cent. of its quota under the last call, paying at the rate of \$300 for each recruit. The whole number of recruits obtained will be assigned to the towns making such deposits in proportion to the number of men for which they make deposit.

For Franklin and Grand Isle counties, the Governor has appointed N. F. Wood, Esq., of Bakersfield, at present superintendent of recruiting and State's Attorney for Franklin county and recently nominated for Senator of the county of Franklin. The salary or compensation is to be regulated by the Governor. The twelve agents are to leave for Washington to-day.

## To The Transcript.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in one of your recent issues an article on the three commissions, the Army Service Commission, the Sanitary, and the Christian Commissions. The article was excellent and gave a good account for each, as any one must know that is at all acquainted with the "doings of the war." My heart goes out continually in aspiration, "God bless the Christian Commission," for their service to the children of men in their most trying need. Their labors of love are unceasing; their watchfulness for opportunities to serve, their untiring zeal, their deprivations, and unrequited toil can only be understood by those that have seen and to some degree shared their labors. The amount of lives saved, suffering relieved, souls fed and directed Heavenward, can only be known at the great final day of accounts, where they in their turn can, with the knowledge of infinite wisdom and justice, secure their reward. To illustrate a little: On a cold stormy Sunday in January, 1863, when the rain, snow, and sleet were constantly falling by turns, and the roads such as no person could possibly realize but those that have been in that part of Virginia "in time of war," a detachment of sick and wounded from the Army of the Potomac stationed at White Oak's Church, numbering five hundred, were being sent to the U. S. General Hospitals at Washington to free the army of such encumbrances, and to have them in better quarters, preparatory to the second attack on Fredericksburg. This detachment were in waiting at Falmouth Station between three and five hours "waiting orders." Oh! this waiting orders, what an amount of misery it is father of! These were in every conceivable state of suffering, both from disease and want. Physically from those that could barely walk to those that were carried on stretchers, mentally sick at heart from defeat and consequent suffering, homesick, soul sick, but not disloyal; hungry, wet, cold; some standing, some lying on the snowy ground, some sitting with their arms clasped around their knees, waiting, thinking, for soldiers to think. There, with their "wallets so scant, who'd remember their sad case and bestow a kind look in their pitiful face?" There did one. There at the Station was a little A tent of the Christian Commission, in which was a kind heart and willing hand. With the help of a few he picked up from the service stationed there, he gave hot tea and coffee, bread and other nourishments, to the whole 500, and kind words, substantial sympathy in all its forms, that his means and various cares required. How many poor souls blessed the truly Christian acts of that cold wet Sabbath morning performed without ostentation or questioning, but in love to his brethren, fearing God, and serving his country.

Now when I see an appeal in the various newspapers of the day, asking for good things for our suffering soldiery, and the question being asked to whom shall we send them, I answer, having seen and know what I say, send all you can to the Christian Commission. They will be honest with what they receive of you; they have no officers to pay out of your donations; they take turns of a few weeks, or months, and wait for the great pay day from on high; the pay roll will be made out according to the time and amount of service. The government and its officers show great respect and helping favor. The private's heart leaps for joy when he sees their little badge; he knows there is unobtrusive kindness under it, good both for mind and body, yet with all these considerations the Christian Commission lack means. Pray send them all you can for the sake of those you love, and your country's sake, and those that labor so faithfully and lovingly for you.

Manchester, N. H., July 1864. \* \*

## Summer Resorts.

We notice by the correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*, that Newbury, Vt., has become a place of summer resort for many people from the cities. The delight of the climate, the charms of the scenery, and the medical properties of a mineral spring, are dwelt upon, as great attractions to the tourist who is permitted to get away from the heated and stagnant air of cities.

Newport and Menphrenagog are this year made more attractive than ever to those seeking recreation in the country. A large and well appointed hotel has been erected there since last season, the railroad is now running to the head of the lake, the steamer "Mountain Maid" makes her daily trips to the outlet and back, and a "tug" gives an additional commercial appearance to this inland Newport, which must hereafter be reckoned among the popular places to be visited by all summer travelers.

And Mansfield Mountain still maintains its superior elevation above all other summits in the State, and its attractions are not excelled by those of any other locality, whether mountain or lake. The new hotel at Stowe which Mr. Bingham has completed since last summer, large, commodious, and excellent every way as it is, will, we apprehend, prove entirely inadequate to the accommodations of the thousands who now visit Mansfield, as they used to Mt. Washington. The tide of travel has set that way with a constantly increasing volume for some years, and the popularity of Mansfield seems now to be wide and well established.

Camel's Hump Mountain is the next highest point in the State to Mansfield, and we learn is this year receiving quite a large share of custom from those seeking romance and fresh air. The summit of the mountain is not so massive as that of Mansfield, and consequently seems much higher—an almost dizzy elevation—and is much nearer the lake, making that beautiful view much the clearer from this point. The Summit House is only about five miles from the railroad station, (Ridley's), where horses and carriages can always be found. There is a hotel also at the base of the mountain.

In this lively manner the *Green Mountain Freeman* discourses about the agreeable places of summer resort with which Vermont now abounds. Aside from those enumerated we would add that the "Franklin House," Highgate Springs, has its usual number of visitors who are gratified with the boating, hunting, fishing, and other attractions which Mr. Averill furnishes to his guests. The "Mansion House" and "Clinton House" at Alburgh Springs, the first kept by Mr. Chauncey Smith, and the latter by Mr. J. R. Emerson, are both of them in the tide of successful experiment this season, but not so much crowded with guests but there is room for a few more. In all of these hotels there are abundant attractions for the pleasure-seeker or the invalid; and we have added them to the list which the *Freeman* has given, because it ought to be widely known that these hotels are not closed during the present season. The proprietors do not esteem it for their interest to advertise in the newspapers, and they are guilty of short-sighted economy; but we give them the benefit of this "first rate notice" because our readers ought to be notified that there are other places of summer resort which are very accessible, besides those so pleasantly mentioned in the article we have above quoted from the *Montpelier Freeman*.

**THE MOVEMENT AGAINST ATLANTA.**—Our telegraphic advices show that Gen. Sherman is sweeping away all opposition to his advance into the interior of Georgia. At the last accounts, he had reached the gates of the doomed city of Atlanta. He has captured 10,000 prisoners since leaving Chattanooga. His force consists of seven full army corps, commanded respectively by Generals Hooker, Howard, Schofield, McPherson, Blair, Dodge, and Logan. Of course this immense army is not all at the front, as communication has to be maintained with Chattanooga.

The correspondence, describing the march of the Federal army to Atlanta, is of a very interesting character. This great railroad centre of the Confederacy is, according to most accounts, unfavorably situated for defensive purposes. The highest elevations in the city are mere knolls, not worthy of being called hills. It is shut in by mountains, however, which have been successfully passed, thanks to the skill of General Sherman. Still it is not wise to expect an easy capture of so important a place as Atlanta. Such an event would conclusively prove that the rebels in the Gulf States, after sweeping every available man into the ranks of the army, are unable to defend strategic points, the maintenance of which has been pronounced by them necessary to the permanence of the rebellion.

Gen. Sherman has heretofore been famous for long and rapid marches. His present campaign has been signified by as many flanking processes as Grant's movements against Richmond. Sherman has flanked the enemy out of positions which it would have been madness to attempt to force, and keeping Johnson on the constant retreat, has struck a deadly blow at the rebel army. The force in his front has lost so large a proportion of its rank and file that its efficiency is entirely destroyed, except when posted behind strong fortifications. Gen. Sherman has exhibited masterly capacity in the management of his massive Union column, and is richly entitled to the renown of being one of the very ablest officers in the United States service.

## Gen. Grant and the Invasion.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following timely article in regard to the rebel invasion, which is entitled "An Old Stratagem Tried Again."

More than ten days ago, as we know from the best authority, Gen. Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's directions and intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed, in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels.

He did not, however, attempt to guard every foot of railroad near the Potomac; he did not line that river with troops, so as to prevent the crossing of rebel troops; he did not break up his own plans to counteract those of Lee; if he had, he would have done precisely what Lee wanted. No; Grant left something for the soldiers in garrison and the militia of the Free States to do; he threw upon the citizens the burden of defending their property against the scattered and weak bands which he knew could easily be driven off by a few resolute men. Ten rebels burned the house of Gov. Bradford; fourteen destroyed the railroad at Cooksleysville; two hundred seized the cars at Magnolia; and bands of from four or five to twenty appear in different parts of the country, rob farmers, burn bridges, and ride away on the best horses they can find.

Meantime this attempt at a diversion by the rebels probably reminds Gen. Grant of a very similar affair which occurred while he was besieging Vicksburg last year. The rebels suddenly appeared in apparently considerable numbers at many points in the country about Corinth, and instantly the rebel newspapers, and their abettors in the North, began to show that it was all up with Grant's army.

An immense force was moving against Memphis; this point was to be captured, the Mississippi closed above, supplies stopped, and poor Grant forced to surrender. The plot really looked promising; and many persons began to have fears for our army behind Vicksburg. The rebel forces in the meantime burned some stores, destroyed some miles of railroad, ran hither and thither in small bands as they are doing now, creating a good deal of excitement amongst post commanders, who had to lie awake nights in fear of an attack, or had to chase for days a force which could never find, and presently the excitement died away, the tremendous rebel host was found to be a myth, the attempt on Memphis was discovered to be rather an attempt upon Grant's credulity; and a very foolish failure at that—and when Johnston discovered that he could neither whip Grant nor scare him, he left Pemberton to his fate, and Vicksburg fell.

For, remember, no threat sufficed to make Grant budge from his post. He lay quietly before Vicksburg as now he does before Petersburg, and paid no attention to the demonstration of Johnston, the foolish boasts of the rebel journals and the promises of Davis. What happened last year is repeating itself now. Once more Grant is threatened; once more the rebels play their favorite game of bluff; but Grant, who knows what they are doing, and what they can do, and what they cannot do, quietly pursues the task he has set his army. He appears to be as completely satisfied with his situation now as when he was before Vicksburg. It may be true, as rebel sympathizers hint, that he has done just what Lee wanted, that he is just where Lee wants him to be, that Lee will presently show his cards and take the game; but until he does, we shall maintain our confidence in Grant; for, however long it may end, the movement against Lee is accompanied by precisely the same phenomena which signalized that against Pemberton last year.

## No Militia System.—The Lesson.

Gradually after the war of 1812-14, the Free States let their militia system fall to decay, and finally to disappear entirely, so far as any elements of efficiency existed in it. A costly lesson on the evil consequences of such a proceeding has been set before them within the last three years. Throughout the slave States the entire white population were kept inured to the use of arms; while in the free States, except a few occasional snipe shooters, and deer hunters in the vicinity of forests, the population became as unused to arms as they were to practice the slight-of-hand tricks of a mountebank. Not only were the people ignorant of military discipline and without arms, but they had become possessed with the notion that there was no need of either. The costly experience of the war has not yet beaten that absurd notion out of their heads. Pennsylvania alone has nearly as large a population as the Colonial States had in the American Revolution. Yet how helpless in case of a sudden emergency that great State appears! Pennsylvania and Maryland together have a population of three and a half millions. Does any man suppose, if the able bodied men in those States had been under an efficient militia organization—every man armed and knowing his place in the ranks, who was to command and who was to instantly obey, when an order came forth,—that 10,000 or 20,000, or even 60,000 rebels would have thought of making an inroad there to pillage, burn and destroy, as they have done within the last few days? No man can suppose it.

But the rebels knew that the great body of the Union troops were engaged elsewhere, and that they could do vast mischief, seize horses and cattle in abundance, and be off again before the unorganized population could be got into any condition to offer serious resistance; and they acted accordingly.

Has Vermont nothing to learn from this lesson? To our shame be it spoken, we have no militia system in force. The people are unarmed, and unorganized. Though the people as a body were earnest to have the Legislatures of last year and the year before establish an efficient militia system, nothing was done but to talk about it.

To say nothing of the powerful influence for good on the war within the nation, a thorough and active militia system in this State is important at all times in reference to our foreign relations. Suppose war were to break out between the United States and Great Britain—and though nobody expects it, stranger things than that would be, have happened within the last four years,—Vermont would then be a border State; and the want of an efficient military organization, by which any part or all of the able bodied men within our borders could be in battle array within any twenty-four hours after an order from the chief magistrate, would be felt at once. Yet it could not be brought about, were the Legislature ever so ready to act, under a long time.

The plan of saving expense to the people of the Free States by having no efficient militia system has already cost the Union untold sums, and even this small State millions of money.—*Free Press.*

## The President upon Reconstruction.

The President has declared himself in characteristic style as to the reconstruction bill passed by Congress, which he did not sign. While he approves the general principle and aim of the bill, he raises objections to it substantially the same as those stated in the *Republican* of Saturday. He does not believe that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the States, or that it can be abolished by the general government, except by an amendment of the constitution, which he hopes to see adopted. It follows of course that Congress cannot impose emancipation upon any State as a condition precedent upon reconstruction, or readmission to the Union. The President is also unwilling to limit reconstruction to any inflexible mode, as this bill does, but desires to have the matter left open, so that each case may be determined according to its merits and the attending circumstances. Still more unwilling is the President to permit to territorial or military rule the States that have adopted his plan and re-organized as free States under it—Louisiana and Arkansas. He feels that it would be a great wrong and discouragement to the loyal citizens of these States, as it manifestly would. Nevertheless he approves the system of reconstruction defined in the bill as one out of several possible methods, and will accept it whenever any reconstruction State adopts it. The President further promises executive and military aid to the rebel States that shall organize loyal governments.

This proclamation of the President is unusual and extraordinary in form. It is not to be regarded as an apology for pocketing the reconstruction bill, but as a statement of the reasons he would have given for vetoing it, if there had been time for a veto message. It is sound and sensible and adds another to the many evidences of practical statesmanship exhibited by the President, which the people comprehend and appreciate. It puts reconstruction on the right basis, and there will be no further attempt to disturb it.—*Springfield Republican.*

**NEW CAPITOL FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Both branches of the Legislature of that State, now in session, have voted to accept the proposition of the city of Concord to enlarge and remodel the present building used for a State House, in accordance with the four designs prepared by Gridley J. F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman. The structure is to be wholly faced with the beautiful Concord granite, from the same quarry that the material for our own City Hall and Horticultural Hall was procured. The site of the Capitol, which has always been considered as most admirable, is to be further improved by the laying out of a new street on its south boundary, which will form a fourth thoroughfare around the lot. An elegant arrangement of the site around the contemplated building may be made by fences, foliage, walks and statuary, and it is hoped that those in charge of the improvement will see to it that these matters are not neglected.—*Advertiser.*

**KANSAS.—**Kearnsburg mountain whence the noble ship that sunk the pirate Alabama derived its name, is an eminence about a half mile high, in Merrimack County, and forms the corner boundary of the towns of Salisbury, Warner and Wilnot. It is the highest elevation in that part of the State, and the view from its summit is the grandest and most beautiful this side of the White Hills. To the north-west is the lovely Sunapee lake, lying in beautiful repose in the embrace of encircling hills, and away to the northeast may be seen the Winnepesaukee, and beyond it the blue peaks of the White Hills. Far away to the east, a clear sky will reveal the outline of the distant ocean; and on all sides may be seen that lovely diversity of hill and dale, of stream and forest, and glittering church spire for which our "Switzerland of America" is so distinguished.—*Mirror.*

The obituary record of graduates of Amherst College during the past year includes the Rev. Tertius Reynolds, who was formerly settled as pastor in Fairfax. Mr. Reynolds died in Minnesota, June 25th, 1863.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh is to be celebrated in a becoming manner. A Grand Firemen's Parade and Tournament is to take place to honor the occasion.

## William Pitt Fessenden.

William Pitt Fessenden, a U. S. Senator from Maine, son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, born in Boscawen, Merrimack Co., N. H., Oct. 16, 1806. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1823, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, opened an office in Bridgton, Cumberland County, Me., and in 1829 removed to Portland. In 1831 he was elected to the state legislature, and though the youngest member, he rose at once to distinction in that body, both as a debater and a legislator. In a debate on the U. S. Bank the youthful orator displayed remarkable spirit and ability. From 1832 to 1839 Mr. Fessenden devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he very soon rose to the first rank both as counsellor and advocate. In 1838 he was solicited to become a candidate for congress, but declined. In 1839 he was again chosen to the legislature from Portland. The house was largely democratic. Mr. Fessenden was placed on the judiciary committee, and though a whig from the first, and always distinguished for uncompromising assertion of his principles, he was made chairman of the house committee to revise the statutes of the state. In 1840 he was nominated by acclamation as the whig candidate for congress, and was elected, outrunning the strength of his party. In congress he participated in the current debates, and made speeches on the loan bill, bankrupt act, army appropriation bill, against the repeal of the bankrupt law, and in reply to Caleb Cushing on Mr. C.'s personal position. He was nominated for re-election in 1843 but declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. Meantime he received in the legislature of that year the votes of the whig party for a vacant seat in the U. S. senate. In 1845 he was again induced, by considerations growing out of the position of parties on the temperance question, to become a candidate for the state legislature, to which he was chosen, as also in the succeeding year, when he declined to serve further. While a member in 1845 he again received the votes of the whigs of the legislature for a seat in the U. S. senate. From 1845 to 1852 he was in private life, devoting himself to his profession with a constantly extending practice and reputation. During this period he was associated with Daniel Webster in an important case before the supreme court at Washington, involving a legal question never before discussed in that court, viz: how far the fraudulent acts of an auctioneer in selling property should affect the owner of the property sold, he being no party to the fraud. Mr. Fessenden had to contend against the weight and influence of Judge Story's opinion and decision against his client in the court below. He was successful, and Judge Story's decision was reversed. Mr. Fessenden's argument on that occasion was remarkable for its logical force and legal acuteness, and won the highest admiration from the most fastidious judges. Once during the term (in 1850) Mr. Fessenden was elected to congress, but his seat was given to his compe or through an error in the returns. Mr. Fessenden declined the contest the case before congress from an unwillingness to serve in that body, which he had decisively expressed in advance to the conventions of the whig and free-soil parties, which, against his wishes, had insisted upon nominating him. He was elected a member of the national convention which nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency in 1840; was a member of the convention in 1848 which nominated Gen. Taylor, in which he supported the claims of Mr. Webster; and a member of the convention in 1852, which nominated Gen. Scott. He was opposed to Mr. Webster on the last occasion, and advocated Gen. Scott's nomination, but was one of the 67 who opposed and voted against the platform at that time set up by the whig party. In 1853 he was again returned as member of the state legislature from Portland, and was chosen by one branch (the senate) as U. S. senator. The democrats had a majority in the house, and that branch failed to concur in the election by 4 votes; a concurrent vote being requisite to a choice, no election of senator was effected at that session. The same day, though opposed to Mr. Fessenden in politics, associated him with the Hon. Reuel Williams in negotiating the purchase of the large body of wild lands of Massachusetts lying in Maine, which was successfully accomplished. In the succeeding year (1854) Mr. Fessenden was again a member of the legislature which was democratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question operating as a distributing element, Mr. Fessenden was now chosen senator by both branches on the first ballot by a union of the whigs and free-soil democrats. Though he declined to be elected except as a whig, this event may be said to have been the preliminary step toward establishing the republican party in Maine, the necessity of which new organization, after the action of the main body of southern whigs on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Fessenden was the first to proclaim and advocate. He took his seat in the senate, Feb. 23, 1854, and on the night of March 3 following, at which time the bill was passed, delivered one of the most electric and effective speeches made against it. This effort established his reputation at once as one of the ablest members of the senate. Of his subsequent speeches in the senate the most important are on a bill to protect U. S. officers (1855); on our relation with England, on Kansas affairs, on the president's message (1856); on the Iowa senatorial election (1857); and on the Lecompton constitution (1858). Mr. Fessenden has also taken a prominent part in the general debates and business of the senate, being a leading member of the finance committee. He was re-elected as U. S. senator for six years in 1859, by a unanimous vote of his party in the legislature, without the formality of a

previous nomination, it being the first instance of the kind in the history of the state.—*New American Cyclopaedia.*

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—In a single town in Cashmere, 70,000 souls are engaged making the famous shawls.

—The Circassian Beauty Trade is reviving with a vengeance. Demand and supply is enormous. Likely young girls bring \$100.

—The smallest pony in the world is owned by John S. Rarcy of Ohio. Its mother, which was brought from the Shetland Isles by Rarcy, weighs only 75 pounds.

—Capt. Jolly, of a Pennsylvania regiment, has been dismissed from the service for tendering a resignation based on a surgeon's certificate that he was a confirmed inebriate.

—The *National Intelligencer* calls the Shenandoah "the valley of our national humiliation."

—The young lady pupils of the Buffalo schools are to receive prizes for the "best loaves of bread."

—The Alabama is probably a hundred fathoms down in the ocean. We hope she is destined to be a rebel nest-egg. May twenty like her be laid beside her.

—A French paper says that by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. The remedy is cheap and simple, and deserves a trial.

—When Gen. Sherman got to the top of the lofty Kenesaw Mountain he had fine prospects; and he has had ever since.

—A Dutchman, being called upon to give a toast, said: "Here is to the heroes who sit, fed, and died at the battle of Bull Run—of which I am one."

—Chas. B. Whaiter, a clerk employed in the Foreign Department of the post-office in New York, was arrested on Saturday, charged with robbing from the mails \$8,850 in U. S. Coupon Bonds. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and will be detained to await the action of the Government.

—The rebels assert that they obtained about 1700 recruits during the raid in Maryland. It is to be hoped that this is true. The men who invaded the invasion and signalled the advancing enemy, are less mischievous in the rebel ranks than in the exasperated army at home.

—Miss Hattie S. Reifsnyder has been decided to be the prettiest girl in Catawissa, Pa., the vote being taken at the Sanitary Fair, the voters paying twenty-five cents each for the right of franchise. The pretty young lady herself is nursing wounded soldiers in the Army of the Potomac.

—It has sometimes been said of depreciated currency that it will hold out as long as rags and lamp-burns are a sufficient supply. The rebel currency seems to be suffering from a still more remarkable difficulty than the lack of raw material for paper issue. An respondent of the *Richmond Enquirer* defends Mr. Meminger, the late Secretary of the Treasury, for not paying the troops, on the ground that although there are five millions in the treasury, there is no one to count the clerks all having been conscripted.

—Wheeling, Va., must be a peculiar place. The *Intelligencer* of that city says: "We saw yesterday, going towards the upper ferry, a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the mule on its back, the mule the pony, and the pony the bull. In the wagon which was an ordinary one—sat a white man, a crippled negro, and a tame skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with wisp of straw. The white man held the lines, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk."

**REBEL BARBARITIES.**—The detailed savage barbarities inflicted on Union soldiers who as prisoners have been taken into the power of the rebels, once brought together will make one of the most shocking pieces of history ever produced. Saying nothing of hundreds of other instances, the Pillow massacre and the infernal treatment of Union prisoners at Richmond—as shown by the evidence embodied in the report of the late committee Congress sent to investigate those matters, can be equaled only by the acts of the lowest and most ferocious savages. The last act reported, that of exposing Union officers who are present in the line of fire at Charleston, one of the same savage character, is a plain case for retaliation according to all the usages of civilized war, the promptitude with which a retaliatory measure in kind is ordered by the Secretary of War is commendable.—*Free Press.*

The corporation of the University of Vermont has voted to incorporate that institution with the private Vermont State University, according to the provisions of the act passed to the legislature last fall. The corporation of Middlebury College, in the same State, has voted not to incorporate and no action in the matter has been taken by the corporation of which University.

Gold has long left the banks of law and enlisted under the banner of caprice. A reduction of the Government currency to the amount of millions, did not prevent it from going up like a rocket. A rebel raid, expected as an invasion fifty thousand strong, and to all appearances a strong Washington with captured the occasion of its falling ten per cent. It is curious that so heavy a blow should be animated by a spirit so miserably malicious as that of President